occasions, but the Judge thought that the rascal had run the full length of his rope and so made an example of him. The Judge's address to the prisoner in passing sentence ought to be a warning to the roughs of this city for all time to come

The Northern Lights-The Meteorological Record of 1870.

It is seldom in these latitudes in the month of September, and with the temperature of a "midsummer night's dream," that we have such a beautiful exhibition of the Northern Lights as that of Saturday night last; and we may challenge "the oldest inhabitant" to produce a precedent for the display through two nights in succession such as we had in this last visitation. The display began to be visible, beyond the disturbing glare of the city's gaslights, soon after seven P. M. At eight the mysterious illumination covered an arch rising some twenty degrees from the northern horizon-the light rising as from a dark fog bank on the horizon and shining through the open spaces between the lazy black clouds in the northern sky with the soft, mellow rays of the rising moon. Towards midnight the illumination covered the whole firmament; and from the corona, or what a Bostonian might call "the hub of the universe," in the zenith, streams and bars and flashing and flickering columns of light radiated in every direction. At the same time from the horizon, to a height of sixty degrees or more, in the west the scattered black clouds were tinged around their borders with a de p crimson, as was the sky beyond them. That which appeared as fog to the southward was of a greenish gray. On the east a changeable green and purple coloring of sky and clouds was observable, while the soft, white light under the northern arch increased in brilliancy and in the activity of its outward-streaming columns. This description, however, will only apply to one of many rapidly coming and dissolving views of this beautiful electrical display, which did not fade away till the approach of the morning. The exhibition on Sunday night, the summer temperature still continuing, began more brilliantly than that of the night before, and lasted, too, till daybreak, though from the observations of the writer it was limited to the north-

Truty, the meteorological phenomena of the year 1870 have, so far, been very remarkable. The record gives it the warmest January and February, the coldest and stormiest March. April and May: the driest and hottest June and July, the driest and windiest August, and the fairest, brightest, softest and most delightful September we have known for many years. Drought has prevailed all round the earth in the northern temperate zone, while destructive floods and deaths from lightning have been numerous in Europe and America. From Maine to Oregon, in the United States and over in the British possessions, thousands upon thousands of acres of forest lands have been wasted by fire; wells, springs and mill streams have been dried up, and many cattle have perished in consequence of the drought; and yet, judging from the official reports on the subject from Washington, and from the supplies in our markets, we have seldom had a better year than this in the products of grain, roots and melons, vegetables and fruits of all descriptions. Still the country has suffered and is suffering from drought; and if these late displays in the heavens of

Fierce flery warriors fighting in the clouds, In ranks and squadrons, and right form of war, have given us any sign of what is in the wind, we think it is a sign that the end is at hand of our dry season; and so may it prove to be.

THE LIGHT WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

Lively Time at Harry Hill's-Sam Thouse His Fist in Billy's Face.

There was a choice bill of fare spread before the crowd that flocked to Harry Hill's yesterday morning, and the boys are in high expectation of a lively mill to come off between Sam Collyer and Billy Edwards. Billy was in one of his musing moods yesterday, his legs thrown up at ease and his head went backward, when he was surprised by the appearance of his old antagonist, just arrived from St. Louis. If any person had labored under the impression that the men were good friends this interview would remove the notion. Sam was accompanied by a friend from Balti more known as "Cap." With a promptness and cool-blooded formality unknown outside the ring Sam and Billy greeted each other with good morning, and then commenced a dislogue as follows:— COLLYRR—Billy I want to make another match

with you.

EDWARDS—Fight? What's the use in making a match with a man who will not stick to his agree-COLLYEE-Well, I mean it this time and will put

the money up.

EDWARDS—Well, I will make a match with you on
the same terms as before, provided you do not commence any suit to recover the money you have

mence any suit to recover the money you have aiready forfeited.

Here Sam commenced boasting that, he was champion of the light weights, and Edwards contended the opposite and would prove it any day.

COLLYER—You are a God danned coward, and only fight with those you think you can lick casily.

This nettled Billy, and after several other stings on Billy's pluck Sam remarked that "Dooney Harris knows what you are, and you know it." This was the drop that overflowed the pitcher, and the men rushed towards each other, Sam thrusting his fist in Billy's face; but the timely interference of "Cap" brought about an armistice. Harry Hill here interposed, and said he did not want to have his establishment the scene of such disorder, a large crowd having forced their way in, and the men adjourned to Heddy the Blacksmith's, where Billy Walson were on hand. No arrangement was effected, however, as Sam had been tippling very freely, and it was agreed that the men meet again at Reddy's to settle the match.

CHAMPION BILLIARD MATCH.

of America, has just returned to this country from France, in the steamship Abyssinia, in order to play a match which had been arranged prior to his leaving in June last, for \$500 a side, between him-self and Joseph Dion, on the 7th of October next. Rudolphe at present is the holder of the champion cue, and the forthcoming contest is to determine it cute, and the torthcoming contest is to determine in he is to continue to hold it. The match is to be played in a large hall, but it has not yet been determined where. As soon as the place of meeeting has been determined an announcement will be made by advertisement. It has been stated that Dion has claimed the cue on the ground that Mr. Rudolphe had broken his engagement, but it appears that the matter has now been fully arranged between the two players and their irtends to have the game played. Some splendid playing is expected on the occasion of the meeting, and will no doubt be well appreciated.

clated.

M. Rudolphe returns to America as a volunteer from the field of Sedan, where he was taken prisoner with others, but eventually escaped with great

The "Haymakers" whipped the Olympics yesterday at Washington-19 to 15. The "White Stockings" are doing well. They willped the Athietics at Philadelphia yesterday in, what the Philadelphians say was, "the best played game of the season," with the following score:—

To-day the "White Stockings" play the Mutuais at the Union grounds, and from antecedents a fine game may be expected.

TRINGRAPHIC NEWS

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

King Victor Emanuel and

the Pope.

SPANISH RULE IN CUBA.

Minister Sickles and the Spanish Brigands.

ITALY AND ROME.

Amnesty in the Hely City-The King and the Pope. LONDON, Sept. 26, 1870.

As soon as the Italian troops were installed at Rome, the prisons were searched and all the political prisoners were set free.

A letter of King Victor Emanuel to the Pope, ouncing the necessity for the occupation o Rome, is condemned by some as too dutiful, and by others as too arrogant.

General Cadorna, in addressing the provisional government at Rome, commissioned by himself, on Saturday last, said:-"Your task is sublime. The 20th of September is an era in your history, for it makes Rome again the capital of the kingdom. God is manifestly with you!"

HOLLAND.

BRUSSRLS, Sept. 26, 1870. The Independance Belge to-day publishes the note sent from the Venezuelan government to Holland justifying the rupture of relations between the two countries, but hoping for a speedy restoration of the entence cordial.

AFRICA.

LONDON, Sept. 28, 1870. The proclamation of martial law in Aigerta ha been suspended.

JAMAICA.

The Panama and West India Cable.

Kingston, Sept. 26, 1870.

The shore end of the new cable was laid yesterday and is working admirably. Sir Charles Bright is now making the necessary arrangements to con tinue the caple to Aspinwall

DOMINION OF CANADA

Sir John Young Elevated to the Peerage.

Sir John Young, Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, has been created a peer of the United Kingdom. The title his Excellency has selected is said to be Baron Lisgar, and taken from one of his estates in ireland.

Sailing of the Tyne Crew. TORONTO, Sept. 26, 1870. The Tyne crew sailed on Salurday for England all efforts to make matches with them having failed

FARRAGUT.

Preparations at Portsmouth for the Transfer of Admiral Farragut's Remains to New

РОВТЯМОСТИ, N. H., Sept. 26, 1870. Arrangements are nearly completed here for Admiral Farragut's funeral. The body will probably be taken from the tomb at Sh John's church Tues-day morning, at ten o'clock, and placed on board the United States steamer Brooklyn and proceed New York. The catafaique is all ready for tise on board the Brooklyn and is very large and elegant, being twelve feet long, seven feet wide and the spars eighteen feet high. It is richly draped with black velvet and silver fringe and mounted on muskets and howitzers.

The United States steamer Guerriere, to escort the Brooklyn, is to report in the lower harbor.

Population of Cincinnati-The New Minister to Denmark Challenged.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 25, 1870. pulation of Cincinnati, according to present census, is about 215,000, and including Cov-

It is reported that Rev. J. W. Cramer, recently appointed Minister to Denmark, has received a chal lenge to mortal combat from Lorenzo Lake, of Memphis, on account of a difficulty between Mrs. Lake brother and Mr. Cramer while the latter was const

brother and Mr. Cramer while the latter was consulat Leipsic.

General Schenck and Colonel Campbell, opposing candidates for Congress in the Third Ohio district opened their great discussion at Franklin yesterday. The united Irishmen of this city perfected an organization this afternoon, by the election of Jame W. Fitzgerald as president and a full list of officers

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET. LONDON, Sept. 26 -1 30 P. M. Consois, 93 for both money and the account. American securities quiet and steady. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 90%. Stocks—Atlantic and Great Western, 27. PRANKFORT BOURSE. FRANKFORT, Sept. 26 - United States five-twenty conds closed dul at 94% for the issue of tank

States fire-twenty sonds closed duil at 94% for the issue of 1893.

Liverpoot. Cotton Market: Liverpoot., Sept. 28—1:20 P. M.—The cotton market is duil. Midding uplands, 9d. a 9%d.; midding Orleans, 9%d. a 9%d. indiding Orleans, 9%d. a 9%d. Liverpoot. Sept. 36—P. M.—Peas, 36s. per quarter for Canadiau. Coro, 29s. a 9%s, 4d. per quarter for Europeas.

Liverpoot. Provisions Market.—Liverpoot. Sept. 26—P. M.—Cheese, 83s. per cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 56s. per cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 56s. per cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 56s. per cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 56s. per cwt. for Cumberland cut. Liverpoot. Product Market.—Liverpoot. Sept. 26—P. M.—Lard, 73s. per cwt.

London Product Market.—London, Sept. 28.—Tallow, 44s. per cwt. Sugar affoot fint. Refined petroleum easier at 1s. 35d. at 1s. 6d. per gallon. American bops duil. Linzeed oil fiat at £20 5s. per ton.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS

Ten deaths of sellow fever occurred in New Orleans on The taxpayers of Poughkeepate baving refused to vote for an appropriation maked for by the Common Council, the Roard of Aldermen of that city last night voted to disband the police force and stop all repairs on public buildings. the police force and stop all repairs on public.

Half a block on Eddy street, Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, was destroyed by are on Sunday night. Loss from \$150,000 to \$200,000.

The sales of coat at Rondout, the eastern terminus of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, have been stooped. No more will be sold until a pientiful supply of rain will allow the detained boats to got through.

At the French Sanitary Fair in San Francisco the receipt and subscriptions on Saturday amounted to \$23,000. Th total receipts are over \$50,000. total recoipts are over \$30,000.

The population of St. Paul, Minn., is 29,045, and of Minne-apoils, Minn., 15,016. The returns of the laster city have been refused by the United States Marshal because they were badly taken and are unreliable.

Horatto Seymour, of New York, to response to a serenade at the Metropolitan Hotel, St. Paul, on Saturday evening, said that New York would soon make its causis free for all the products of the West.

A POLICE BULLETIN

A Wild Steer's Raid.

The residents of the Fifth ward about seven o'clock last evening were greatly terrifled by the dangerous antics of a wild bullock that raided brough several of the streets. The animal was first seen rushing up West street attacking trucks, horses, boxes of goods and everything that tempted his combativeness. At Desbrosses street he lifted a dog high in the air, passed on with a toss of the head struck John Smith, butcher, of Philadelphia, who was sent to grass, or rather sand, severely wounded, and hurrying on elevated upon his horns Christopher Ward, of No. 52 Harrison street, who was signify wounded.

During his raid up West street his bullship was

pursued by an excited crowd of citizens and officers but with his pedal extremity he shook deflance at them, and kept bravely on his wild career. Near the them, and kept bravely on his wild career. Near the corner of West and Canal streets an officer discharged his pistol at the animal; but his skin was impervious to such ammunition, and he escaped up Canal street, paying his compliments ever and anon to Indian figures in front of cigar stores, sign boxes and fruit stands that he levelled to the street or sent flying through the air. The only persons reported by the Fifth Ward police as injured are the above. Smith was sent to Park Hospital. The animal is supposed to have escaped from some drover's yard.

SPAIN.

Major General Sickles and the Brigands.

A Raid of the Outlaws Planned Against the Minister-The General Forewarned-His Plan of Action and Safety-The Local Situation-Politics.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Sept. 26-P. M. The special correspondent of the HERALD IN Berin reports a mail news letter, dated on the 15th inst. for transmission to New York, in which he says:-- I have already informed you that the Spanish government had recalled the greater portion of the gendarmes force from their posts in the mountain dis tricts-thus leaving the farmers and travellers at the complete mercy of the brigands, and this notwith standing the very numerous cases of the most dar ing highway robberies and ruthless murders which have been lately recorded as having been perpetrated by these men. The brigands roam about quite unrestrained by any legal or moral code, and the government in Madrid has done nothing to check their criminal, outrageous proceedings.

There is scarcely a province of the Peninsula but

has now two or three different bands of armed robbers on its soil. These men order everything. With security from the law, and in order to procure fresh arms and ammunition, the bandits always adopt some political banner as a rallying standard. Under cover of this they enter the villages and proceed to exact funds and rations from the inhabitants, even from the authorities. A sum equal to \$50,000 in American gold was demanded recently by them for the release of a rich proprietor in Andalusia, besides a variety of smaller sums which were had in other instances elsewhere. Croei treatment, even morder and butchery of the recusant, follows in cases of refusal. GENERAL SICKLES' CASE.

You have heard briefly from your correspondents in Spain of the escape of Major General Sickles, United States Minister in Madrid, from the hands of the brigands. General Sickles has to come at regular intervals from his country residence to Madrid. in order to discharge his official duties. This fact as well as notes of his time, were communicated to the brigands by their accomplices in La Granja. It appears that the General was expected to leave Madrid lately by an eight P. M. railroad train. He. however, previously warned, perhaps, started by the 5:50 P. M. cars of the same line. Aware of the security of the lower roads, he adopted what he regarded as a very shrewd plan-that of crossing he mountains at an unexpected hour, and when he would not be thought to journey. On arriving at Villalba, accompanied by his atde,

General Sickles called the same conveyance which had taken the two from La Granja to Villalba The driver of the coach, who was evidently surprised to see them at that hour, said that he expected them by the eight P. M. train. A carriage was prepared immediately, and the party set our

When the coach in which it was imagined that the General would come had arrived at a very lonely spot in the mountains a couple of brigands broke out from a hiding place and stopped the vehicle. They demanded if General Sickles was among the passengers. A negative reply was given them. Then followed a very close scrutiny of the different pas sengers. Not fluding General Sickles the brigands contented themselves by plundering every person who was there. The Spanish government, well knowing what a

serious affair it would turn out to be if the representative of a foreign Power should fall into the hands of the brigands, have ordered out a detachment of the gendarmes for the duty of protecting Major General Sickles when he journeys to and fro between Madrid and Villaton. The Governor General of Cuba

De Rodas, the Captain General of Cuba, has been nfor sed by the Spanish government that his resignation will be accepted if it is insisted unon

Olozaga's Opinion of the Restoration of Na poleon-A German Prince for the Spanish Throne-Ministerial Changes-De Presses His Resignation as Captain General of Cuba-The United States and the "Ever Faithful Isle."

LONDON, Sept. 26, 1870. A despatch from Madrid says:-Before Olozaga's departure vesterday he was met at the station by friends, who asked him if the restoration of Napoleon was possible. "It is easier." was nix rente "to raise the Pyrennees to their base." The freonency of the visits of the Prussian Minister to Prim is greatly commended. The Ministerial organ anfor Spain. I have inquired into the grounds for this statement, and this is the result of my inquiries in government circles:—After the proclamation of the Prussian King as Emperor of Germany it is the m tention of Rismarck to recompense the King of Saxony for the loss of his crown by placing his son Prince John on the throne of Spain by the aid of Prim. The latter risks his head at this game, but

A modification of the Ministry is probable. Moret the Minister of the Colonies, and Echegaray, of Pubne Works, declare that they will retire if Rivero does. Caballoro de Rodas presses his resignation. and it is probable that General Cordova will replace him to Havana. The idea of ceding Cuba to the United States gains ground in Madrid. The yellow fever is increasing in Barcelona and has appeared at Valencia. The officers of the Custon House have been attacked with it.

THE NEWBURG TRAGEDY.

Buffum, the Murderer, Removed from Cosher to Newburg-His Case to Come Before the Grand Jary-A Murderer and a Thief Confined in the Same Cell-The Thief Don't Like His Company.
On Monday Robert Buffum, who murdered John

L. Seaverns, at Newburg, on August 30, was

brought from the Orange county jail at Goshen to that at Newburg, his case com-ing before the Grand Jury of the county court which on that day commenced its sessions at the latter place. Buffum was removed from the Newburg jail some weeks ago to that at Goshen, where, on account of the crowded condition of the iail, he was placed in the same cell with William Conroy, who was arrested for alleged complicity in the Cold Spring robbery, one of the results of which was the murder of Elliah Jones by John P. Trumpbour in July last. Conroy, as may be supposed, did not conceive a very violent attachment for his crazy cell-mate, who had in cold blood slain one man, and afterwards in hot blood had undertaken to commit suicide in a very unusual and peculiarly herrible manner. In fact the gentle, thieving Conroy manimanner. In fact the gentle, thieving Conroy manifested a marked aversion towards his murderous companion, and "squirmed" considerably on being told that the latter was to stay with him day and night for several weeks, until the session of the county court. But the dose, oltter as it was, had to be awallowed by the lesser criminal, and his self-gratulation on being removed to Newburg his case is also to come before the Grand Jury may be imagned. But, as fate would have it, the same difficulty exists at the Newburg frombs as at the Goshen ditto—it is filled with prisoners. So furfum and Conroy are again placed in the same cell at Newburg. Conroy is compelled to be wakeful lest Buffum "go for him." while Buffum has to keep on his watch tower lest Conroy should seize the opportanity and "go through" him. When the train arrived in Newburg bringing the distinguished criminals a large crowd of citizens was in waiting, and accompanied them to the jail, but made no threats. Buffum looks well and has lost some of the intensity of his "insane giare" since leaving Newburg. His compulsory abstinence from liquor has taken some of the pressure off his brain, and there seems to be less ground for doubting his sanity than existed when the attempt at suicide was made. The case of Buffum will be taken up by the Grand Jury to-day, and he, no doubt, will be indicted for murder. Later in the week the case of Conroy will be disposed of. The man Schegel, of Cold Spring, one of Conroy's accomplices, has not yet been arrested all the reports to contrary not withstanding. He is said to be hidden somewhere in Northern New Jersey. The detectives are on his track, and it is expected they will soon have him in custodly. fested a marked aversion towards his murderous

CUBA.

The Cubans Eurrounding Santiago de Cuba

Presence of the Insurgents Outside of the City-The Troops and Citizens Attacked by the Vomito.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, Sept. 26, 1870. I have had an opportunity within the past few lours of seeing a letter from a gentleman in Santiago de Cuba to a friend in this city, and I hasten to telegraph it for the benefit of the readers of the HERALD. The letter came through private sources, and among other matters of a personal character it contains the announcement that the insurgents had made their appearance in strong force in the neighborhood of Santiago de Cuba. For some time past they have been showing themselves in small bands, but of late their presence has assumed a more threatening character.

From the same source I have also ascertained that ne vomito is raging dreadfully among the troops. Many citizens are also affected with the disease, and between the fears of an attack from the insurgents and the fearful ravages of sickness the people of Santiago de Cuba are in a very unwholesome state

OBITUARY.

Judge Robert C. Grier. We regret to amounce this morning the death or Robert C. Grier, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. This sad event took place in Philadelphia on Sunday evening. Several years ago he was stricken with paralysis, which to a considerable extent prevented his performing his official duties with that regularity and despatch for which he was distinguished. He resisted the encroachments of old age until December of last year, when he was compelled to retire from the bench. On the following January he formally took leave of his associates in Washington and returned to Philadelphis to spend the remainder of his days. His death was not unexpected. During the past week he had lain insensible, and dissolution had been almost hourly

Insensely, expected.

Judge Grier was a native of Pennsylvania, and was Judge Grier was a native of Pennsylvania, and was Judge Grier was a native of Pennsylvania, and was Judge Grier was a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Cumberland county on the 5th of Marca, 1794, his father being Rev. Israc Grier, a ciergyman well known in his community as a plous, conscientious man. The early years of the late Judge were spent on his father's farm. Here he acquired a rudimentary jeomeation; but when he had arrived at the proper age he was sent to Dicktuson College, from whence he graduated with high honors in 1812. The ability he had displayed as a scholar gained him an offer of a position as a teacher immediately after his leaving college. He accepted and held it for one year, when he removed to Northumberland county, where his father had established an academy. At this institution he acted as assistant until the death of the clergyman, in 1815, when he succeeded him as principal.

of the clergyman, in 1815, when he succeeded him as principal.

The sedentary occupation of a teacher was, however, unsuited to a man of Mr. Grier's temperament. He was ambilious of entering into some other profession which gave a wider scope to the exercise of his talents. Accordingly he devoted his leisure moments to the study of the law, and in 1817 was admitted to the bar. The academy was then given up, and the young lawver removed to countia county, setting at Bloomsburg. The prospect here being uninvining he left the place after a brief residence and went to Danville, where, in a brief period, he obtained an extensive and profitable practice and won an enviable reputation for legal knowledge and ability. Years passed on and found him still engaged in the law. He participated in political movements and was well known as a democrat; be we doubt if he ever sought or was a candidate for a political office. His mind was an entirently judicial one, and so when his time came for obtaining a position it was natural enough that it should be one on the bench. Mr. Grier had been twenty-one years practising at the bar before he became a judge. In 1835 the Governor of Permsylvania appointed him President Judge of the District Control Allegheny county. It was an office of importance as well as of distinction, and that it was fixed with marked credit and ability is well known. For the purpose of periorioning its duttes Judge Grier removed to Allegheny City, where he resided for fen years, and where he is still remembered wigh the warfnest feelings of respect and fueled how ordered itself for the exercise of his judicial ability. It would be impossible to participarize all the prominent cases which can be force him and upon which he remembered as Cremit Judge, were overruled by the Supreme Court of the United Stares topsucced Justice, in 1850 he wrote a letter, which was published, defending the Fugility Sixte law as constitutional. The next year he presided over the famous trial of Castiner hailway, emirged with resisti principal.

The sedentary occupation of a teacher was, how

and in advocacy of its rigid enforcement, was against the charge that Hanway had committee treason, and the r suit was that the prisoner was acquitted. During the rebellion he gave to the government a hearty and consistent support. He reacquitted. During the rebellion he gave to the government a hearty and consistent support. He rejected the degma of secession, insisting that there was nothing in the constitution to warrant it. His entire career as a justice was, in fact, marked by great uprightness and ability. He was not regarded as a brilliant so much as a protound lawyer, and though at times considered obstinate in his opinions no one ever accused him of exercising his opinions no one ever accused him of exercising his opinions no one ever accused him of exercising his opinions no one ever accused him of exercising his opinions no one ever accused him of exercising his opinions arising from national legislation on the subject of slavery jed some of the people of his State to regard him with disfavor—a feeling that seemed to be retained even after the exed subject had been removed by the was.

The letter of President Grant to Justice Grier accepting his resignation is the best commendation that can be written. He said;— 'In looking upon your long and hotograble career in the public service it must be especially graditying to yourself to remember, as it is my agreeable duty and privilege on this occasion to recognize, thegreat service which you were able to render to your country in the darkest hour of her history, by the vigor and particular firmers thus distictly with which you upheld the just powers of the government and vindicated the right of the nation underthe constitution to maintain its own existence."

Joseph Emerson Davis.

The Vicksburg papers announce the death of this gentleman on the 18th inst., in the eighty-seventh year of his age. He was the eider brother of Jefferson Davis, on whom he, indeed, lavisned all the care of a father. Born in South Carolina he early moved to Mississippi and settled in what is now Warren county. Here he cultivated the magnificent Hurricane plantation, on which he amassed a large fortine, the greater part of which was lost in the rebellion. In 1817 he was elected a delegate from Jefferson county to the convention authorized to frame a constitution for the then Territory of Mississippi. This was the only office he ever held. Like a great many Southern politicians he preferred to wield his influence with the people—and it was great—for the advancement of others rather than for his personal benefit. Mr. Davis was a democrat of the school of Jefferson, a firm believer in Sattes rights and an advocate and defender of secession. A man of vigorous frame and strong intellect, he bore his deciding years bravely, retaining his bodily strength and all his faculties unimpaired to the last. Personally he was much esteemed and respected. county. Here he cultivated the magnificent Hurri

FUNERAL OF A PRIEST.

At the secluded little church of the Holy Cross, Flatbush, was yesterday performed a burial service ever the remains of a much beloved and devout priest, Father Ahearn. This esteemed and reverend gentieman was born in the city of Cork, Ireland, on the 29th of June, 1842, and was therefore but a little over twenty-eight years of age at the time of an decease. He was descended from two of the oldest and most zealous Cathotic families of the country, and was early placed in training for the sacred caling. His face was most familiar to the sick and poor, and a great throng of the lowly ones of his flock assembled yesteriay to pay him the last tribute of respect. It was a touching sight, and there were few dry eyes in the church when the mass of requiem was performed. The ceiebrant was the Rev. Michael flickey, of St. John's church, Gowanus (an old class mate of Father Ahearn), and he was assisted by the Rev. Joseph Purcell, of St. Patrick's church, Brooklyn, as deacon, and by Rev. Joseph McNamee, of the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, as sub-deadon. Rev. John Ecily, of St. James', acted as master of ceremonies, and Rev. Dr. Burns, of the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, sydney place.

The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, whither they were lollowed by a large cortige. gentleman was born in the city of Cork, Ireland, on

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATT ON IN ORANGE.

On Sunday night, in Orange, N. J., Mr. Conrad Scheiman, a respetable German, resident of Orchard Scheman, a respetable German, resident of Orchard street, left his room up stairs to ascertain the cause of a peculiar noise in the street below. On reaching the foot of the stairs he was selzed by a powerful man and dealt a terrible blow on the head with a sharp instrument of some sort. His assainant fied, and Mr. Scheman's cries of "Murder" were heard by a citizen, who found him bleeding dangerously from a deep wound. He was removed to his room and a doctor sent for, His recovery is a matter of serious doubt.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26, 1870. The Alabama Claims-Minister Morton's Instructions.

Reports have already been circulated as to the character of the instructions to our new Minister to England, and especially on the subject of the Alabama claims. There is reason to believe that they will not differ from those to Mr. Motley, and will be best expressed in the despatch of Secretary Fish of September, 1869, with the contents of which the British government is fully acquainted. It will be recollected that her Majesty's government agreed with Secretary Fish that, for the settlement and disposition of the questions al ssue, it was neither useful nor expedient to inue a controversial correspondence in which there was so little hope of either government being able to convince the other, and in which their respective positions and opinions have been so amply recorded and sustained; and, besides, it is the desire of the President that the negotiations on this subject should be conducted, whenever reopened, at Washington. Payment of the Rudson Bay Company's

Claims. On Saturday last the Treasury Department turned over to the State Department \$325,000 in coin, for the purpose of paying first instalments of the award made by the commissioners under the treaty of 1863, for the settlement of the claims of the Hudson Bay Company and Puget Sound Agricultural Company, on the north side of Columbia river. This i one-half of the entire amount to be paid.

Health of Admiral Porter.

The report in circulation that Admiral Porter has asked to be relieved from further duty in the Navy Department, on account of falling health, seems to be believed at the Navy Department, though nothing positive is known there in regard to the matter at all. Admiral Porter will be here, it is expected, on Wednesday next.

Clerks Going Home to Vote. Arrangements have been made by the heads of the different departments to allow the clerks an opportunity of going home to vote in Pennsylvania. The Interior Department, in the order allowing this privilege, directs the heads of bureaus to deduct such leave from the usual thirty days' vacation atlowed clerks every year.

The Abandoned French Bark Cayenne. A certain New York underwriter, in behalf of the parties interested in the abandoned French bark Cayenne, atias British bark Inez, addressed a letter to-day to Secretary Boutwell, requesting her removal from Newcastle to New York city pending the inquiry into the case. The Secretary replied, stating that the vessel is now in the custody of the United States Marshal at Newcastle, where she must remain until the case shall be settled.

The Weather Signal Corns Resolutions commendatory of the recent act of Congress inaugurating an organized system of weather telegrams and reports for the benefit of partment from the Boards of Trade throughout the country. The resolutions evidence a general inter est in the subject and tender the cordial co-operation of the Boards.

Secretary Boutwell returned to Washington this morning in improved health, and is attending to business in the Treasury Department to-day. The Attorney General is at his office to-day, engaged in attending to official business, though he has not recovered from the effects of his recent

Philip Carrigan has been appointed engineer of the Assay Office in New York. Receipts and Expenditures of the Post Office

The following is an exhibit of the receipts and expenditures of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, estimated from the Auditor's statements:-14,171,421 Net receipts for three quarters ... 14,150,30 Ordinary receipts for year, based on above Ordinary receipts as estimated in 1868..... 1,771,195 Deduct re-transfers of money order funds... Total expenditure for three quarters..... Deduct payments under special subsidies. 17,448,781 493,750 Ordinary expenses for three quarters 15,949,981

Ordinary expenses for year, based on above Ordinary expenses as estimated in 1868.... Expenses less than estimated (7.99 per cent) 1,910,438 Ordinary expenses for year as above Expenses under special subsidy grants.... 22,599,975 712,500 Total expenses for year..... Ordinary receipts as above..... Receipts for free mails. Receipts for special subsidies ... 23,512,474 -818,871,197 750,000 719,500 -20,283,697 Total estimated deficiency for year. Balance of appropriation for descisency for year ended June 30, 1803, unexpended as close of that year, but since drawn and applied to exposes in year ended June 30, 1870. Deficiency to be provided for 1,528,777

Estimated amount left undrawn...... CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

Presentation of Medals on the School Ship

4,311,002

1.559,090

Mercury.
That remarkable and admirable correctional institution the School Ship Mercury was yesterday the scene of a most pleasing entertainment. The Board of Commissioners of Charities and Correction having established this school as a means of training for intelligent seamen and of utilizing the large force of young male "scalawags" who haunt the streets

and docks of the metropolis, but who are not really criminals, have taken special pride in its perfection. They determined to pride in its perfection. They determined to excite a spirit of chalation among the boys by the award of medals for seamanship, scholarship and good conduct, and vesterday was the day set apart for the presentation. In response to invitation a large number of prominent indies and gentlemen repaired on board the Minnathannock and at half-past ten that handsome boat steamed away from her moorings and headed up the East river. On nearing Hart's Island the School Ship was seen standing out in bold relief, with the Gys clustered around the masts. As the boat drew nearer the boys clambered out on the yardarins, so that they looked fike thick fringes on each of the spars. They were dressed in full sailor costume of blue, with flat white cap, and presented a most entrancing picture. When the addes and gentlemen from the steamboat were safely landed on board the boys were put through their evolutions—setting sail, reefing, furling and firing—all of which they performed with as much skill and activity as secould be seen on the best ships of the line. They also spread the awaings, and, being brought together on the after deck. Commodore Bowen, in a short and appropriate address, amonured the award of the medals to the boys whose merifs had entitled them to prominence. There were gold, silver and bronze medals, and as the lucky ones were called out the boys and visitors appraided londly. The medals for seamanship were pinned on the breasts of the fortunate winners by Miss Kahle Brennan, daughter of Commissioner Brennan; those for scholarship were presented by Miss Fannie Connor, nice to Commissioner Brennan; and those for good conduct were presented by Miss Fannie Connor, nice to Commissioner Brennan; and those for scholarship—Gold, Richardship was Master Benjamin Thompson, a little colored lad, and as he stepped forward he was loudly cheered. The names of a large number of boys who had received homorable mention were called out, and each name heartily greeted. The scene was really inspiriting; there was no apparent jealous excite a spirit of emulation among the boys by the award of medals for seamanship, scholarship

PRESIDENT GRANT.

Departure of the President and Family from Long Branch for Boston-His Reception Along the Route and at Boston-Enthusiam Among the People-His Future Movements - He Will Attend the Farragut Obsequies.

BOSTON, Sep., 25, 1879. At length, though with reluctance, in these magnificently golden autumnal days, when comfort and hearth and everything but the stupid vagaries of fashion hold out the most tempting allurements to remain in the country, but compelled by the presatng duties of his high office to forego its further enjoyment, and a desire first, before assuming again the full burden of his official laburs to place two of his children at school, President Grant this morning took his final departure for the season from his cottage at Long Branch, He left on the half-past seven A. M. train. Accomnauving him were Mrs. Grant, Ulysses S. Grant, Jr. and Mass Nellie Grant, of his own family, and Mr. S. N. Phelps, an old Galena neighbor, and daughter. the two latter having arrived at the President's cot age on Saturday and remained there over Sunday.

No special incidents marked the President's de parture. He and his party were quietly driven to the depot in his own carriage, as quietly took their places in the rail cars, as quietly made their transfer to the steamer Jessie Hoyt, and as quietly took carriages on their arrival in New York, when they were driven to the New Haven depot. Of *course, at every stage of his journey he was recognized by the throngs of fellow passengers, and had to undergo the invariable ordeal of being stared at by many as an object of special curiosity. This was more particularly so on the steamer and at the New Haven depot, as in his recent trip over the New Haven road, Mr. Hoyt, the supertendent, kindly placed at the disposal of the President and party a special car. The train left the depot at a quarter past twelve o'clock, and soon was whirting with winged speed toward its destination.

The route from New Haven was changed to the

twelve o'clock, and soon was whiring with winged speed toward its destination.

The route from New Haven was changed to the Seashore line. No incident of interest occurred, except that crowds gathered about the car in which the President was riding whenever it stopped, and which was always the signal of his presence being speedily made known, until the train reached New Hondon. As the cars passed on to the ferryboats crossing the Thames river the attention of the President was called for a French frigate very near the steamer, and which the ferryboat passed, arriving, as was stated, at cleven o'clock this morning. Further down the river he was also shown the smoke of two other French frigates, the three compointly, as was alleged, being here on the lookout for a Bremen steamer. It looked quite warlike certainly, and the picture was not a little heightened by the grim dogs of war looking menacingly from the parapet and embrasures of Forts Trumbull and Griswold. As it was it was altogether peaceful, although the New Londoners were so excited over the presence of this triplet of French war steamers as scarcely to beed the presence of President Grant. Having crossed the 'thames river Governor Chiford, of Massachusetts, met the rresident at Groton having come on from Boston for the purpose of meeting him and extending to him the buspitalities of the Gold Bay State in general and the Tri-mountain City in particular, He at once inducted the President and party—Mrs. Grant taking his arm—into a superbly appointed drawing room car in readiness for their exclusive use. The rest of the journey here the Governor made in the same can with them.

An ingenious device to prevent the throngs pressing about the car at the mimor stations was that of pointing it next to the engine, so that in stopping it would be beyond the depot platforms. This was certainly placing the President at the post of danger, and pre-eminently so on this road, where, with their ponderous division of the road was the same conductor who furnished the Presi

cigar," and he proceeds:
"What office did you expect?"
"Minister to England, at least,"
"Your disappointment is no worse than mine,"
continued the passenger.
"Why, what did you expect?" inquired the conductor.
"I furnished a match to light the cigar, and expected a consulship at least, and haven't got it."
"Nary ship of any kind, but still have to paddle

"Nary sing of any kind, but sain have to paddle my own canoe."

"Well, you have one consolation, you can do as you please or go a fishing."

"But the President wont take my fish; he's got one Fish, and that's too much for him."

But I must cat short these and kindred scintilla-tions of wit which brightened with additional bril-lancy as the train thundered on toward this, the great head centre of the world of wit and intelli-

gence.
At the Providence depot there was an immense crowd of people to greet the President. Knowing of his coming, they cheered as the train came in, cheered more loudly when it came to a standstill, and as the President in response shortly made his appearance on the rear platform of his car and took off his hat and bowed to them, their cheers resonnded dealeningly from the high vanited roof of the vast edince. The same thing, though on a smaller scale, was repeated at Mansfield. The train reached here at ten minutes past nine o'clock. Within the depot there was apoliner minutes gathering of people, who louding Mansfield. The train reached here at ten minutes past nine o'clock. Within the depot there was another immense gathering of people, who loudly cheered the President, as he and his party made their appearance, under the custodianship of Gov. Chifford. At once they stepped into carriages in waiting for them and were rapidly driven to the St. James Hotel. A large assemblage of the St. James Hotel. A large assemblage of lifed the street, and as the party were driven up in front of the hotel they greeted the President with most vociferous cheers. Simultaneously with the cheering Gilmore's band, which was stationed on a stand opposite, struck up "Hall to the Chief," which they followed with a mediev of other airs played in the best skyle of this incomparable band for nearly two hours. Mayor Shurtinf, the members of the Common Council, collector Russell and other leading officials and clitzens were in waiting to receive the President. In fact, he had to go through quite a reception for some time after his arrival, and it was eleven o'clock before the last visitor withdrew and the last notes of the band died upon the stillinght air. It was the desire of the Governor and the city anthorities that the President should give a public reception to-morrow; but It was his wish fo avoid any public display or o'cher ceremonials, which wish thought remetantly, of course, will be compiled with.

To-morrow at noon he will leave for Cambridge to

which wish though rejuctantly, of course, will be complied with.

To-morrow at noon he will leave for Cambridge to place his son in the University. In the evening he will attend the Globe theatre, and on Taursday morning start for Farmington, Conn., to leave his daughter, Miss Nelle, at a young ladies' school, and after that proceed on to New York, so as to be in

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Idaho will leave this port to-morrow (Wednesday) for Queenstown and Liverpool. The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at half-past six o'clock A. M.

THE NEW YORK HERALD-Edition for Europewill be ready at half-past five o'clock. Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents. Those wishing to send copies to their friends can

cave their orders in the counting room to-day. A Fresh Supply of Missisquoi Spring Water at received by J. MILBAU SONS, 183 Broadway.

Accountant's Office and Commercial Agency, Broadway, corner Franklin street. Send for circular. VANDERHOOF & BAGGS. A .- For a Stylish and Elegant Hat, at Popu-

Bachelor's Hair Dye-The Best in the world. The only perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instanta-neous. Factory 16 Bond street.

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Mabetes. - Diabetes. - "Constitution Water" a certain cure for it. Depot, 40 Cliff street.

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